

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

4487

PERFORMANCE TESTS OF AN AIRMAT PL-24
DRY-TYPE AIR FILTER

by

Henry E. Robinson
Thomas W. Watson

Report to
General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
Washington 25, D. C.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

A. V. Astin, *Director*



THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The scope of activities of the National Bureau of Standards is suggested in the following listing of the divisions and sections engaged in technical work. In general, each section is engaged in specialized research, development, and engineering in the field indicated by its title. A brief description of the activities, and of the resultant reports and publications, appears on the inside of the back cover of this report.

Electricity and Electronics. Resistance and Reactance. Electron Tubes. Electrical Instruments. Magnetic Measurements. Process Technology. Engineering Electronics. Electronic Instrumentation. Electrochemistry.

Optics and Metrology. Photometry and Colorimetry. Optical Instruments. Photographic Technology. Length. Engineering Metrology.

Heat and Power. Temperature Measurements. Thermodynamics. Cryogenic Physics. Engines and Lubrication. Engine Fuels.

Atomic and Radiation Physics. Spectroscopy. Radiometry. Mass Spectrometry. Solid State Physics. Electron Physics. Atomic Physics. Nuclear Physics. Radioactivity. X-rays. Betatron. Nucleonic Instrumentation. Radiological Equipment. AEC Radiation Instruments.

Chemistry. Organic Coatings. Surface Chemistry. Organic Chemistry. Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Chemistry. Electrodeposition. Gas Chemistry. Physical Chemistry. Thermochemistry. Spectrochemistry. Pure Substances.

Mechanics. Sound. Mechanical Instruments. Fluid Mechanics. Engineering Mechanics. Mass and Scale. Capacity, Density, and Fluid Meters. Combustion Controls.

Organic and Fibrous Materials. Rubber. Textiles. Paper. Leather. Testing and Specifications. Polymer Structure. Organic Plastics. Dental Research.

Metallurgy. Thermal Metallurgy. Chemical Metallurgy. Mechanical Metallurgy. Corrosion.

Mineral Products. Porcelain and Pottery. Glass. Refractories. Enameled Metals. Concreting Materials. Constitution and Microstructure.

Building Technology. Structural Engineering. Fire Protection. Heating and Air Conditioning. Floor, Roof, and Wall Coverings. Codes and Specifications.

Applied Mathematics. Numerical Analysis. Computation. Statistical Engineering. Mathematical Physics.

Data Processing Systems. Components and Techniques. Digital Circuitry. Digital Systems. Analogue Systems.

Cryogenic Engineering. Cryogenic Equipment. Cryogenic Processes. Properties of Materials. Gas Liquefaction.

Radio Propagation Physics. Upper Atmosphere Research. Ionospheric Research. Regular Propagation Services.

Radio Propagation Engineering. Frequency Utilization Research. Tropospheric Propagation Research.

Radio Standards. High Frequency Standards. Microwave Standards.

● Office of Basic Instrumentation

● Office of Weights and Measures

G. 14216

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

NBS PROJECT

NBS REPORT

1000-30-4830

January 16, 1956

4487

PERFORMANCE TESTS OF AN AIRMAT PL-24 DRY-TYPE AIR FILTER

by

Henry E. Robinson
Thomas W. Watson
Heating and Air Conditioning Section
Building Technology Division

To
General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
Washington 25, D. C.



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

The publication, reprint, or
unauthorized use of this report
without permission is prohibited
by the National Institute of
Standards and Technology (NIST)
on October 9, 2015.

Approved for public release by the
Director of the National Institute of
Standards and Technology (NIST)
on October 9, 2015.

part, is prohibited
lards, Washington
t has been specifi-
rt for its own use.

PERFORMANCE TESTS OF AN AIRMAT PL-24 DRY-TYPE AIR FILTER

by

Henry E. Robinson and Thomas W. Watson

1. INTRODUCTION*

At the request of the Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration, the performance characteristics of dry-type air filters were determined to provide information to assist in the preparation of new air filter specifications.

The test results presented herein were obtained on a specimen dry-type air filter submitted by its manufacturer at the request of the Public Building Service and included determinations of dust arresting efficiency with two aerosols (atmospheric air and Cottrell precipitate), pressure drop and dirt load.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE FILTER SPECIMEN

The filter was manufactured by the American Air Filter Company, Inc. of Louisville, Kentucky and was of the renewable media type, identified as an "Airmat Type PL-24" air filter. The filter cell and frame had overall dimensions of 24x24x8 1/2 inches deep, and had five-ply Viscosine-treated Airmat paper filtering media, 26 inches wide, arranged in vee-folds approximately six inches deep, supported downstream by a six-mesh wire retaining screen and held in place in the troughs by flat rods supported by the top section of the frame. The net face area of the filter cell was 3.48 sq. ft. and the area of the medium effective for filtering was approximately 28 sq. ft. The length of Airmat media required for one filling of the frame was 15 ft. 10 in.

3. TEST METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Efficiency determinations were made by the NBS "Dust-Spot Method" using the following aerosols: (a) outdoor atmospheric air drawn through the laboratory without addition of other dust or contaminant; and (b) Cottrell precipitate, dispersed in the outdoor atmospheric air. The test method is described in a paper "A Test Method for Air Filters" by R. S. Dill (ASHVE Transactions, Vol. 44, p. 379, 1938).

*This report is submitted for information only, and is not released for use in connection with advertising or sales promotion.

For these tests, the filter was installed in the apparatus and the desired rate of air flow through the cleaner was established. Samples of air were drawn from the center of the test duct, at points one foot upstream and eight feet downstream of the filter and passed through known areas of Whatman No. 41 filter paper. The areas of the filter papers used upstream and downstream and the times during which the air was sampled upstream and downstream were selected experimentally so that the change in transmission of light through the two filter paper spots would be about the same. The filter efficiency was calculated by means of the formula

$$\text{Efficiency, percent} = 100 \left[1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \cdot \frac{O_2}{O_1} \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right]$$

where A represents the dust spot area, O the change in light transmittance of the filter paper as measured before and after the deposition of dust, and T the time during which the air sample was drawn. Subscripts 1 and 2 refer to the upstream and downstream positions, respectively.

Three efficiency-measuring techniques or modifications based on the above formula were used, depending on the apparent efficiency of the filter with the different aerosols. For the tests made, techniques L, M and N were used, as indicated in Table 2.

All light transmission measurements were made with the photometer illumination at a constant intensity as determined by measurement on a reference of constant transmission characteristics. The filter papers used upstream and downstream were selected to have equal light transmissions when clean.

The efficiency of the filter in arresting particulate matter in atmospheric air was determined by means of two tests of the M and L types, as described in Table 2, with the filter clean. Following these, the efficiency of the filter in arresting Cottrell precipitate was measured by means of two N-type tests, after which was begun the process of loading the filter with a mixture of four percent of cotton lint and 96 percent of Cottrell precipitate, by weight, separately dispersed in the air stream. The lint used for this purpose was No. 7 cotton linters previously ground in a Wiley mill with a 4-millimeter screen. At suitable periods as the loading progressed, the efficiency of the filter was determined using Cottrell precipitate in outdoor air. Pressure drops were recorded at intervals during the test. The dirt-loading

was continued until the pressure drop increased to approximately 0.50 inch W.G. The efficiency was again determined with Cottrell precipitate and then with atmospheric air as the aerosols.

4. TEST RESULTS

Table 1 presents data as to the pressure drop of the clean filter at several rates of air flow.

The performance of the filter at 1000 cfm is summarized in Table 2 for both aerosols A and C. The performance of the filter in regard to aerosol C (Cottrell precipitate in atmospheric air) is also shown graphically in Figure 1. The efficiency of the filter in arresting aerosol A (atmospheric particulate matter), both initially, and after its pressure drop had been increased to 0.5 inch W. G. is indicated in Table 2.

Observation of the filter at the end of the dirt-loading test revealed that the greater part of the arrested dirt was found uniformly distributed on the upstream face. The downstream face of the media was uniformly darkened by dust. No lint was visible on the downstream face of the media.

After the filter had been removed from the test duct, the section of the duct five feet long downstream of the unit and upstream of a 3/4-inch wood strip fastened flat across the bottom of the test duct was carefully swept out with a fine brush. The amount of material obtained from the duct by this sweeping was less than 1/4 gram.

Cellophane tapes, stretched across the test duct downstream of the filter with the adhesive side facing upstream, indicated upon visual and microscopic examination after exposure to the air stream that some few particles up to approximately 40 microns in size had passed through the filter during the dirt-loading tests. Particles smaller than five microns were observed in quantity by microscopic examination of the downstream filter papers obtained in tests with both aerosols. No lint was observed on the tapes during these tests.

TABLE 1

PRESSURE DROP OF CLEAN FILTER

<u>Air Flow</u>	<u>Air Velocity through Media</u>	<u>Pressure Drop, Initial</u>
cfm	fpm	inch, W.G.
1200	43	0.118
1000	36	.093
800	29	.069
600	21	.044

TABLE 2

PERFORMANCE OF FILTER AT 1000 CFM

<u>Aerosol (1)</u>	<u>Total Dirt Load (2)</u> grams	<u>Pressure Drop</u> inch W.G.	<u>Eff. Meas. Technique (3)</u>	<u>Efficiency</u> percent
A	-	0.093	M	7
	-	.093	L	14
	-	.093	M	11
C	9	.098	N	83
	18	.102	N	88
	28	.109	N	90
	98	.166	N	93
	137	.218	N	94
	196	.330	N	94
	225	.392	N	96
	274	.492	N	97
	279	.506	-	-
A	279	.512	M	43
	279	.512	M	47

(1) Aerosol A: Particulate matter in atmospheric air at NBS.
 Aerosol C: Cottrell precipitate in atmospheric air
 (1 gram per 1000 cf).

(2) Average mixture: 4.0 percent lint, 96.0 percent Cottrell
 precipitate by weight.

(3) Efficiency measuring technique:

L: Air sampled at equal rates through equal areas;
 upstream sampling time selected to yield approxi-
 mately equal dust-spot opacities of the upstream
 and downstream filter papers.

M: Air sampled at equal rates through equal areas for
 equal times.

N: Air sampled at equal rates for equal times; down-
 stream areas selected to yield approximately equal
 dust-spot opacities of the upstream and downstream
 filter papers.

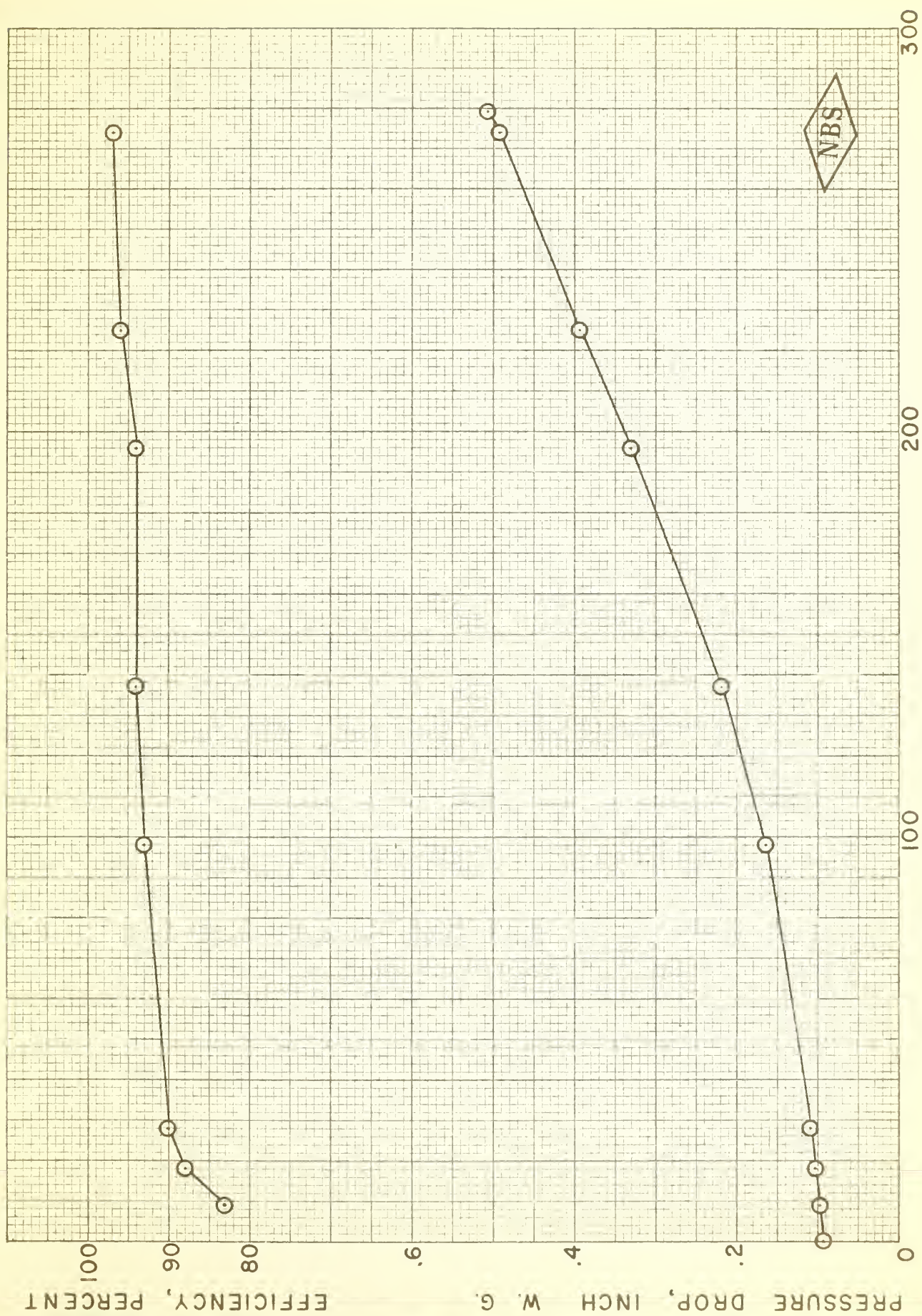


FIG. 1

LOAD REACHING FILTER, GRAMS

100

200

300

NBS

PRESSURE DROP, INCH W. G.

EFFICIENCY, PERCENT

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Functions and Activities

The functions of the National Bureau of Standards are set forth in the Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, as amended by Congress in Public Law 619, 1950. These include the development and maintenance of the national standards of measurement and the provision of means and methods for making measurements consistent with these standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials; the development of methods and instruments for testing materials, devices, and structures; advisory services to Government Agencies on scientific and technical problems; invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the Government; and the development of standard practices, codes, and specifications. The work includes basic and applied research, development, engineering, instrumentation, testing, evaluation, calibration services, and various consultation and information services. A major portion of the Bureau's work is performed for other Government Agencies, particularly the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The scope of activities is suggested by the listing of divisions and sections on the inside of the front cover.

Reports and Publications

The results of the Bureau's work take the form of either actual equipment and devices or published papers and reports. Reports are issued to the sponsoring agency of a particular project or program. Published papers appear either in the Bureau's own series of publications or in the journals of professional and scientific societies. The Bureau itself publishes three monthly periodicals, available from the Government Printing Office: The Journal of Research, which presents complete papers reporting technical investigations; the Technical News Bulletin, which presents summary and preliminary reports on work in progress; and Basic Radio Propagation Predictions, which provides data for determining the best frequencies to use for radio communications throughout the world. There are also five series of nonperiodical publications: The Applied Mathematics Series, Circulars, Handbooks, Building Materials and Structures Reports, and Miscellaneous Publications.

Information on the Bureau's publications can be found in NBS Circular 460, Publications of the National Bureau of Standards (\$1.25) and its Supplement (\$0.75), available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Inquiries regarding the Bureau's reports and publications should be addressed to the Office of Scientific Publications, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

